

The American Friend

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Is Prohibition Effective?

AN EDITORIAL

Family Worship

ALICE N. WHITE

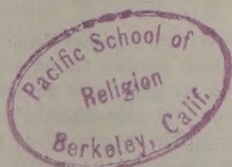
Friendly Notes from Russia

ABRAM S. UNDERHILL

Reply to Governor Smith

S. EDGAR NICHOLSON

September Session of A. F. S. C.



ON THE HORIZON OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

LEAGUE NAMES GOOD CITIZENSHIP SUNDAY

Sunday, October 28, has been named Good Citizenship Sunday by the Anti-Saloon League of America. All state superintendents have been requested to invite church and temperance leaders to join in a nation-wide, concerted discussion of the principles of Good Citizenship. The slogan selected for the day is "Good Citizens Vote,—and Vote Intelligently." On this day speakers in churches throughout the nation are asked to emphasize the voting by good citizens to insure good government. "The citizen's first duty is to vote. In past elections an average of 45 percent of the church vote has failed to get into the ballot box. Citizens with selfish or evil interests always vote. Consequently, candidates unfavorable to the best interests of the general public are frequently elected when they could have been easily defeated had a greater percentage of the good citizens gone to the polls. The citizen's second duty is to vote intelligently. He should be well informed upon the great issues and principles at stake in the election. Give the voter the facts and if he is honest he will do his part to insure good government. The Anti-Saloon League will supply reliable information about the prohibition issue and the attitude of various candidates of both parties relative to this great moral reform."

REAL OBSTACLES TO CAUSE OF PEACE

Dean Inge was the preacher in St. Peter's Cathedral, Geneva, September 2. He occupied Calvin's pulpit to deliver what is known as the "Assembly Sermon." He said that even thoughtful and religious people are not sufficiently alive either to the peril which hangs over civilization or to the flagrant contradiction between the condition of international politics and the principles of Christianity. It is not true that wars are made by the manufacturers of armaments or by groups of financiers. What hap-

pened was that nations went mad and made scapegoats of their rulers. He then analyzed what he believed to be the real obstacles to the triumph of the cause of peace. "The first of these," he said, "is the form which the spirit of patriotism has taken in modern times." It was by far the strongest of the generous emotions which made the European man ready to sacrifice his property and his life without counting the cost. Though this nationalism is one of the chief causes of war, yet the sentiment of patriotism is far too noble a thing to be condemned outright, it only needs to be directed into the right channels. Our wish should be to make our own nation honored, respected and even beloved by other nations through acts of international generosity. The fear of a sudden and unprovoked attack is perhaps the main cause of modern war. If the League can remove it, it will have succeeded in its work; if not, it will have failed. Turning to the individual, the Dean said that the average man could put away hatred and vindictiveness from his heart and could look out for opportunities of generous conduct toward foreigners and foreign nations. He could let the diplomatists and statesmen know that the cunning of a smart solicitor outwitting the lawyers on the other side is exactly what he does not want from them.—*The Friend* (London).

THE MEANING OF REFORMATION DAY

Reformation Sunday, which falls this year on October 28, commemorating the posting of Luther's Ninety-five thesis, means more than the recurrence of an anniversary. It is a landmark from which the ground covered in helping to reinforce the European Churches that owe their birth to the Reformation may be surveyed and their continuing need emphasized. It is true, of course, that only a portion of the Christian world is organized along the lines laid down by Luther, but if any single act may be said to have inaugurated the Reformation as a whole, so diversified in its present aspects, it was the challenge which Martin Luther sent forth from the church door at Wittenberg. Hence this is an appropriate occasion to remind the American Churches of their fellowship with the evangelical Churches of Europe and to urge attention to the needs of those Churches which suffered so severely during and after the World War. During the first three years of its existence, the work of the Central Bureau for the Relief of Evangelical Churches of Europe (with which the American Federal Council enthusiastically cooperates) was wholly emergency relief. And in spite of the great improvement in European economic conditions, this still constitutes a major part of its program. The American churches are urged not to let Reformation Sunday go by without making some mention of the significance of the day. If it is not possible at this time for a church to consider a financial contribution, it can at least remember our Sister Churches of Europe in its prayers and extend to them the boon of Christian fellowship and sympathy. The Federal Council of Churches, or the Central Bureau for Relief of the Churches of Europe, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, will gladly send suggestive literature on the observance of Reformation Day, free on request.

Recently there arrived at Haverford College from Palestine eighteen cases of carefully wrapped pottery fragments, jewelry and other relics of the Canaanite occupation of the Holy Land unearthed by the Grant expedition at Ain-Shems last spring. The problem of housing these valuable fragments of an earlier civilization in adequate quarters available for public inspection is now facing the College. The excavations made by Dr. Elihu Grant and his party have won the enthusiastic praise of the most noted archaeological experts and have attracted international attention.

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THE AMERICAN FRIEND

AUTHORIZED BY THE FIVE YEARS MEETING OF FRIENDS IN AMERICA

WALTER C. WOODWARD, Editor

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Is Prohibition Effective?

IN AN editorial in last week's issue we emphasized the moral aspects of the Prohibition question. There are those who, while possibly granting the moral implications, contend that Prohibition has not been effective, some even going so far as to stigmatize it as "the curse of the country." They naturally urge a more or less drastic change in the national policy. We therefore now address ourselves to the general question of the achievements of Prohibition.

How short is memory and how easily may the credulous be deceived! We have on our desk a pamphlet, "Prohibition Does Prohibit," printed and distributed in large quantities, not by the Anti-Saloon League nor by the W. C. T. U. but by the *Manufacturers Record* of Baltimore, Maryland. The opening paragraph reads as follows: "Under the leadership of the liquor interests and their advocates and many 'wet' papers in the land, there has been created a belief among many people who have grown up to manhood and womanhood of late years that prohibition has been a failure and that there is more drinking now, and especially among young people, than there was prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. Every statement of that kind is misleading." To justify so categorical a statement, the Editor proceeds to pile up an array of records and graphic pictures of conditions in the past, quoting chapter and verse, which, in comparison with the present, would almost make one believe we are now in the millennium.

In the space at our command here, it is obviously impossible for us to go into a detailed presentation of the facts and figures having to do with the results achieved by Prohibition. We do propose to present some conclusions given, not by hearsay, but presented from well attested and authoritative sources. While most of our readers do not require such assurance, it is not amiss to review the facts occasionally, both for our encouragement and for the information of others.

Enemies of Prohibition are prone to indulge in loose talk to the effect that more liquor is consumed now than in the old license regime and that there is more drunkenness in the country. Against such irresponsible imaginings we set the dictum of one of the outstanding authorities on economics in the United States—Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University. He declares that Prohibition has reduced the consumption of alcoholic liquors fully six-sevenths. In other words, from the standpoint of consumption, Prohibition is more than eighty-five percent efficient.

In a valuable source book of information, "Prohibition, Its Economic and Industrial Aspects," Dr. Herman Feldman, of Dartmouth College, presents a significant array of impressive figures. On the basis of reports made by the

charitable and welfare organizations of the country, a study is made of the average percent of all cases handled in which intemperance was a factor. It is found that as compared to the four years preceding the declaration of the Eighteenth Amendment, the following four year period showed a marked decrease. Cases involving intemperance almost invariably dropped at least to one-half of the former percentage and often to much smaller fractions. Within the past two or three years the showing is not so good, due to lax enforcement policies. But what has been achieved can be achieved again under an administration strongly committed to enforcing the law.

Better even than cold figures are the testimonies of those who have worked long and intimately with the unfortunate and the under-privileged. Hear Jane Addams: "Here around Hull house we used to watch whiskey and beer being left at saloons by the drayload. The poverty and suffering from drink were appalling. There is such a difference now that it seems like another world. Drinking has decreased, and so has our work of rehabilitating families wrecked through intemperance. We have hardly any more squalid homes and neglected families to deal with. The stuff folks get now makes them uglier, but its evils are offset by the difficulties of getting it. I would not see the old system again for anything." Says Mel Trotter: "I have opened sixty-seven missions all over the United States and I say there are no slums in the country since Prohibition came, except in two or three places." Why is it that ninety percent of the inebriate asylums, which depend on drink addicts for their existence, have closed since the advent of Prohibition?

Government reports show that there has been a net decrease of thirty-eight percent in commitments to penal institutions in the United States. Drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, assault and gambling have each registered a decline of more than half. While there has been an increase in some crimes, it is still true that the total number of commitments has fallen off more than a third. By the record, Prohibition has increased general respect for law and thereby again it utterly fails to meet wet predictions.

In eight dry years population has increased eight percent. In the same time attendance in grade schools increased eleven percent, and in high schools sixty-five percent. The U. S. Bureau of Education reports that college enrollment has doubled in four years. College presidents unanimously testify that drinking has greatly decreased among students. Commitments of offenders under eighteen have decreased forty-three percent, and in wet New York City the number of first time drunks (mostly youths) has declined seventy-five percent per thousand. Thus Prohibition

tion has again failed to fulfill the prophecy that youth, when denied moderate legal indulgence, would fly to illicit excess.

"The coming of Prohibition," said Henry Ford in the *Forum* magazine of March, 1928, "has put more of the workman's money into savings banks and into his wife's pocketbook. He has more leisure to spend with his family. The family life is healthier. Workmen go out of doors, go on picnics, have time to see their children and play with them. They have time to see more, do more—and, incidentally, they buy more. This stimulates business and increases prosperity, and in the general economic circle the money passes through industry again and back into the workman's pocket. It is a truism that what benefits one is bound to benefit all, and labor is coming to see the truth of this more every day."

And Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation, which divides with Henry Ford the main automobile market of the world, says: "Having been intimately connected with industrial problems for many years I am thoroughly convinced that Prohibition has increased our national efficiency, has added to the purchasing power of the people and given us an advantage in our competition for foreign trade."

These words are reinforced by no less an authority than Herbert Hoover; not Hoover, the presidential candidate, but Hoover the economic expert and the Secretary of Commerce. Three years ago he said there could be no doubt of the economic benefits of Prohibition and that from this angle it had proved its case. We might go on indefinitely, giving figures and testimony that would simply pile up the evidence.

But really, we don't need an array of data and statistics to convince us. All we need to do is to compare the general, rum-soaked atmosphere of ten years ago with the atmosphere today. In our own Quaker city of Richmond, then a town of between twenty-five and thirty thousand people, there were forty or fifty saloons, many of which the public, including boys and girls, were compelled to pass continually. And in addition there were the bootlegging joints as there are today. Thus there were half a hundred resorts of idleness, dissipation and debauchery. The very air reeked with the stench. Now our children have the privilege of unpolluted streets, unchallenged by the maudlin devotees of the saloon.

Think, also, of the change which Prohibition has wrought in the hotel atmosphere of the country. Hotels were then glorified saloons. The bar dominated its environment, it being maintained that hotels could not pay except for their liquor business. How the scene has changed! Hotels are now scenes of respectability and quiet elegance. They are often civic centers, headquarters for women's organizations and service clubs, from which a cultural and neighborly atmosphere radiates through the community. Furthermore, in the old days few women had the courage to travel alone, or to frequent hotels unattended. Now it is fully within the keeping of propriety for women to patronize hotels. One authority asserts that Prohibition has helped considerably to raise the proportion of women guests from five percent before Prohibition to about twenty-five percent today.

On the whole we would say that if Prohibition has proved the curse of the country we need to be cursed some more. Granting that there are abuses in connection with the present system, what do critics have to offer as a substitute that is better? They say they do not wish to go back to the open saloon—what then? The only alternative

suggested is that of the government control system in use in Canada, which Governor Smith endorsed in his speech of acceptance. It is significant, however, that in his Milwaukee speech the other day in which he adverted again to the liquor question he had nothing to say of the Canadian system. Since he gave his speech of acceptance a flood of light has been thrown upon the situation across our northern border and we don't blame the enemies of Prohibition for soft pedalling Canada's government control, so-called.

Within the past few weeks we have received a mass of material in the way of studies, reports and personal testimony of observers bearing on the situation in Canada. On another page of this issue we give a graphic portrayal of the facts as published in a bulletin by the Buffalo Citizens' Committee of 10,000 for Law Enforcement. It speaks for itself. In addition we give the following comprehensive review of the dispensary situation, taken from an article appearing in the *Medical World*. After paying his respects to Governor Smith's fanciful suggestion that each state be allowed to decide upon the alcoholic content of liquor to be sold within its borders (within the more generous limit set by Congress) the writer continues:

The other specific proposal by Governor Smith was that the dispensary system be set up. This means that the governments of cities, counties, or states would go into the liquor business and dispense alcoholic beverages. Aside from the moral objections to having a government sell intoxicating beverages to its people, there are great practical objections to this system. Government dispensaries were tried years ago in various cities and counties of several southern states, and never did away with the bootleg problem. In South Carolina the dispensary system was given a trial for many years beginning in 1893, but was so unsatisfactory that in 1915 statewide prohibition was adopted. Thus the dispensary system was one of the many attempts made by the American people to regulate the liquor traffic.

Local option, county option, high license, low license, and the dispensary: these were the experiments, which through the long years taught the American people that the liquor traffic would not obey regulative laws of whatever nature. Then and therefore came the determination of the people to have done with all half way measures and make the liquor traffic an absolute outlaw.

In his speech of acceptance, Governor Smith referred to the dispensary system as it exists in Canada, and assumed that its success there would warrant trying it in the United States. I am not sure that the Governor knew that the same system had been tried out years ago in the United States. I feel sure that he did not know what a dismal failure the system had been in Canada. Therefore let me cite some evidence from several of the Canadian provinces that have the government dispensary system.

British Columbia: Officer Breemer of the British Columbia Liquor Control Board estimates that there are 7,000 bootleggers in the city of Vancouver alone. The *Vancouver Sun* says that the dispensary law in British Columbia is "a complete failure, socially, economically and morally."

Saskatchewan: In November, 1925, the Mayor of Moosejaw referred to the wholesale breaking of the dispensary law and said, "Practically every restaurant in the city is selling liquor, and worst of all, young girls are being taken in and offered liquor." Dr. Oliver, Principal of St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, says: "My considered judgment is that the establishment of Government Control was a distinctly backward step. It has not eliminated bootlegging. It has increased drunkenness. It has greatly multiplied police court cases and has notoriously added to the tragedies in automobile fatalities."

Manitoba: The Mayor of Winnipeg, Mr. R. H. Webb, stated on October 22nd, 1925, to the Manitoba Conference, "That the liquor situation was the most obnoxious in the Province. Infringements which were undermining the entire social structure of the

Province were increasing daily, and that conditions under Government Control were a thousand times worse than under prohibition."

Quebec: In this great city it is said that no permits are necessary to buy beer or other spirits, and the beer sold is the real stuff—nine percent strong. Everyone, even the President of the Liquor Control Board, admits "Bootlegging abounds." Indeed, Quebec has won the opprobrious distinction of being the "Bootlegger's Paradise."

So much for the dispensary system and government control. Sir Wilfred Grenfell, the noted Labrador missionary and Arctic explorer, says: "After a recent trip through the United States, I consider Prohibition a tremendous success. I have seen more intoxication in the short time I was in Winnipeg, Montreal and Toronto recently than in all the six months I spent touring the United States."

"In the midst of a campaign which grows warmer as the cooler days of autumn come on," says the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, "let it not be forgotten that Prohibition is an issue not only because no other way of dealing with the drink business offers a better solution, but also because no other proposal has any present hope of becoming operative *within the law*." We take this to be the conclusion of the whole matter.

Family Worship

BY ALICE N. WHITE

The following paper was read in a meeting at Deep River, North Carolina, in 1909 and was recently found by the writer's husband in looking over her papers following her decease. It is as timely now as when written and we gladly publish it as a voice from beyond, including certain references to other days. Alice Nicholson White was a favorite niece of Timothy Nicholson.—EDITOR.

NO MEETING can be the light in the world that God intends it should be unless a large proportion of its individual members are healthy, growing Christians. One of the most important means of maintaining vigorous, spiritual life, both of the parents and of the children in the home, is faithfulness in daily family devotions. Show me a father who is in the daily practice of collecting his family and reading the Holy Scriptures, and praying with and for his children, and almost invariably such a man will be found to be a pillar in the church, one to be depended on to do his whole part in carrying the burdens and in "holding forth the word of life" wherever he may be. Not only does the present prosperity of our Society depend largely upon a faithful maintenance of family worship, but our future also. If we expect a succession of standard-bearers, we must avail ourselves of those means of grace which have been effectual in producing the strong characters of today.

Were we to question our great leaders in religious work, we would find that almost without exception their first impulse to a Christian life was received around the family altar. Rufus Jones says of himself, in his "Boy's Religion from Memory": "I was not christened in church, but I was sprinkled from morning till night with the dew of religion. We never ate a meal without a hush of thanksgiving. We never began a day without a family gathering,

at which mother read a chapter of the Bible, and after a long silence, some one would generally bow and talk with God so simply and quietly that he never seemed far away. At meeting some of the Friends shouted loud and strong when they called upon him, but at home he always heard easily." Again, he says, "The Bible was our one book at home, and we read it as a scholar uses his library. We began the day with reading it, we read out of it in the evening, and we read it on First-day as part of the business of the day." Thus was laid the foundation of the deep religious experience of one who is today wielding an untold influence for good with both pen and tongue, not only in America, but also in England.

Many other similar cases might be cited. Most of us no doubt are following with deep interest the autobiography of Allen Jay, published in *THE AMERICAN FRIEND* and here we find a striking example of lasting impressions received during family worship. He said his father had been very sick, and one evening he heard the doctor tell his mother, "I fear your husband will not get well." Soon after, his father told his wife that if he did get well they would have religious services in the home. He did not wait to get well, but when partially restored, was helped into an easy chair by his wife, who handed him the Bible and they all listened while he read a few verses. He then asked his wife to help him down on his knees, and while she knelt by his side and held him, he offered vocal prayer. Allen Jay says, "No picture is more vivid and beautiful in my memory than that of mother holding father while he prayed. I do not remember much of that prayer, but the words, 'God bless Allen, and make him a good boy,' have followed me over land and sea. I pity the child who has never heard his father pray." Who can doubt that the faithfulness of the father at this time helped largely to make Allen Jay what he has been and is today, a power for good wherever he goes?

Granting, as all must do, the great importance of family worship, why is it so sadly neglected in many homes? Is it not deferred from time to time because the cross seems hard to take up? But our Saviour said, "Whosoever doth not bear his cross and come after me, cannot be my disciple." There must be a beginning some time, if it is ever done, and it seems to me the best time is as soon as a home is started, when husband and wife begin their new relations with each other. They will never find an easier time. And should any wife be so unfortunate as to have an ungodly husband, let her not consider herself excused from this duty, but remember that many a thoughtless husband has been softened by the tender vocal prayers of his wife, and many a mother has won her children to Christ through her perseverance in family devotions, when the father has been negligent in his regard, or when death has removed him from the home. In the case of Rufus Jones, it was the mother who read the Bible and knelt in prayer, and made God seem so near to her little boy.

Precious as is the written word, these seasons are not complete without vocal prayer. The Psalmist says, "I cried unto the Lord with my voice, and he heard me out of his holy hill." When we become really concerned about the spiritual welfare of our children, and others, we shall want to pray audibly to our Heavenly Father in their behalf. In choosing the time for these devotions, no arbitrary rule can be given, as circumstances must always be considered, but it seems to me, if nothing absolutely prevents, a few moments in the early morning should be sacredly devoted to

family worship. Fresh from the rest of the night, we can feed upon the written word, and through thanksgiving and prayer be made strong for the duties and conflicts of the day before us. Spurgeon said, "Morning devotion anchors the soul, so that it will not drift very far from God during the day. The morning is the gate of the day, and should be well guarded with prayer."

We have listened today with deep interest to the history of Deep River Meeting, and rejoice in the widespread influence for good which has marked its past. The question confronts us today, "Are we who now constitute this meeting to continue to lift high the standard of holy living, and meet the issues of the present day with that heroic self-sacrifice which made our predecessors valiant for the truth?" If so, we must avail ourselves of every means of grace; we must begin each one to build over against his own house. There should be greater vigilance in family worship; some altars should be reared again as once they were, and new ones erected where none have ever been. And when in every home the fire of devotion is kindled and kept brightly burning, then shall the candlestick which has been given to Deep River Meeting blaze forth with ever

increasing light; and this shall be our watchword, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."

Leo Tolstoy

*With insight deep, the power of love supreme
He saw and felt; but evil was the love
Of power by which oppression strove to shove
Aside the weak and helpless. To redeem
The time from evil days became the theme
His mighty pen would champion. Above
The dust of greed and hate, he saw the dove
Of Peace and gave himself to its regime.
The social order he opposed, and stood
For freedom from the tyranny of lust
And exploitation, like a seer bold
Who loved the truth and sought to do men good
Despite indifference, convinced one must
Present "the other cheek" that truth to hold.*

Richmond, Indiana.

JOHN R. WEBB.

Friendly Notes From Russia

More Impressions of a New York Lawyer

(Continued from issue of Sept. 27)

Having seen "Little Mother Moscow," largest city in Russia, we wanted to see "Little Mother Volga," largest river in Europe; and so, by a comfortable night train running smoothly over a stone-balasted, double-track railroad, we came in the early morning to Nizhni-Novgorod at the confluence of the Volga and the Oka. It is an ancient city having a fortified Kremlin with walls and towers, and is noted for its Great Fair, formerly the wonder of all Europe in which were more than 8000 shops and warehouses. To it came traders from all over Russia and from Persia and the Far East, to exchange goods and, "to buy and sell and get gain," as men of old went into far countries; but now with the advent of railroads and modern business methods, the Fair has declined, and Nizhni-Novgorod has become a busy manufacturing and commercial city and the most important shipping port on the Volga. The ancient Kremlin however is still there, perched upon a high bluff above the city, but the buildings are now used for government offices and a peaceful park extends out in front to the well preserved walls, from the towers of which one gets a magnificent view over the city, the rivers and the plains beyond.

At our left is the Oka river, with its long bridge full of traffic, and beyond, on the level peninsula between the Oka and

the Volga, are the buildings of the Great Fair, surrounded by a multitude of other buildings, making a goodly city in itself. The Fair buildings were of stone, one and two story, with sloping roofs, in good preservation, arranged in rows at right angles and covering many acres of ground. Some few were open and seemed to be doing business but for the most part they were closed and deserted. Directly below us were the busy, bustling streets of a prosperous city extending out to the line of floating barges which are the harbor piers, where were moored many river steamers and other craft alive with gangs of workers; and beyond them the mighty Volga coming down from northern Russia in winding curves at our left, and disappearing in a wide sweep at our right on its long course to the Caspian Sea.

Over across to eastward were the vast plains of Russia, with cleared fields and forests, villages and white churches extending away in the dim distance toward the Ural Mountains, beyond which lie Siberia and the Far East. It was a stationary sight-seeing trip on the Kremlin Wall, which we supplemented by a drive around the city with an izvoshtchik, and so to the station, and back to Moscow by the night train.

Having thus seen the serious, working cities of Central Russia we came south to

the Crimea to see the popular vacation resorts on the coast of the Black Sea. We again left Moscow by a comfortable night train, and next morning were running through the fertile black lands of the Ukraine, the granary of Europe, where acres of piled up sheaves alternated with acres of newly ploughed land for the next crop of winter wheat which some were already sowing. Every few miles there were typical Ukraine villages of one story, white washed dwellings with thatched roofs, ranged along either side of a wide, straight street, usually grown up with grass, through which a muddy wagon track wound along and led away over the fields.

About noon we came to Kharkov, the capital of the Ukraine, a city of 400,000 people, with large business buildings and factories and every appearance of prosperity. Most of the day we were running through the Ukraine, coming in the late afternoon to the real steppe country of southern Russia, a treeless, slightly undulating plain of yellow soil covered with a thin layer of good black earth, where were many cattle but few crops, said to be on account of post war conditions.

The following morning at daylight, it being our second morning from Moscow, we were among the hills and mountains of the Crimea, still running smoothly over a double track railroad; and at the early

hour of seven o'clock we ran into the terminal station at the historic city of Sevastopol, now a modern city of 70,000 people having the best harbor on the Black Sea. It was the strategic locality of the Crimean War in 1854-55, and our first trip was to Balaklava, only a few miles distant, which Tennyson put on the map by his well known "Charge of the Light Brigade." Thereafter, we visited the Convent of St. George, beautifully situated on a cliff nearby, where Florence Nightingale conducted her hospital during the Crimean War, and where her memory is still preserved in the room she occupied.

We also visited the ruins of the ancient Greek city of Chersones, only two miles along the sea coast from Sevastopol, founded by Greek colonists in the sixth century B. C., later conquered and destroyed, and now being patiently excavated by the Russians, from the accumulated debris of centuries. It lacks the interest of Pompeii or Timgad, but is well worth seeing. And so by easy stages and for the last forty miles over a spectacular automobile road between the Yaila Mountains and the blue Black Sea, we came to Yalta, itself an ancient Greek colony, later a fashionable seaside resort of the Russian Czars, and now the favorite resting place of the Soviet workers. Situated in a sheltered bay with the deep blue water of the Black Sea in front, and the high steep cliffs of the Yaila Mountains in a semicircle in the rear, and usually with a clear blue sky overhead, it is an ideal place for restful leisure.

Our quiet hotel kept by two friendly Russian ladies, one of whom talks French fluently with the versatile Elizabeth, is well up on the hillside, and they have given me a spacious room with lofty ceiling and polished oak floors and windows. "Looking eastward to the sea," over the five bulbous, gilt domes of a Russian Church on the terrace below, whose carillon of bells ring out for daily service in a quaintly intriguing harmony.

It is all so cheerfully restful that I be-think me of Pilgrim in the House Beautiful. "The Pilgrim they laid in a large upper chamber whose windows faced the sun rising; there Pilgrim slept till break of day; then he awoke and sang." To appreciate what this sunny coast resort means to the workers of Soviet Russia, you must know that in and around Yalta were many palaces and villas of the Czars and other former Russian dignitaries, all of which have been taken by the Soviet Government and devoted to the uses of the people, and are now used for rest houses, sanitariums, convalescent hospitals and children's homes. We have visited several of them and cannot too highly commend the manner in which they are conducted. Hotels and other buildings are also being used for vacation homes for workers, and the streets are full of simple people in everyday dress, taking cheerful holidays.

We have seen Soviet Russia at work,

MAKES SHARP REPLY TO GOVERNOR SMITH

S. E. Nicholson on Milwaukee Speech Shows Weakness of Smith's Position

The following statement was issued concerning the Milwaukee speech of Governor Smith by S. Edgar Nicholson, Chairman of the Anti-Saloon Campaign Committee of New York:

"It is reasonable to ask why Governor Smith waited until his arrival at Milwaukee before discussing the liquor question. In that speech he announced his purpose, if elected, 'to lay this matter before every community that I can reach, and let them make their own decision.'

"But why should his missionary zeal wait till after election? Would it not have been a good thing to have enlightened Omaha and Oklahoma City, and Denver, Helena and Minneapolis, instead of waiting to pour out his vials of wrath at a place where beer had already made the city famous thirty years ago? Why waste effort on people already converted?

"The fundamental weakness of the Governor's position as shown in all his utterances on the question is that he does not yet see the essential difference between the liquor traffic and the varied lines of industry which minister to human welfare. Nor does he yet see that he is seeking to make a state issue out of a national evil.

sober, serious, energetic, resourceful and law-abiding; and now we are seeing Soviet Russia at play, quiet, leisurely, cheerful and equally law-abiding, and apparently in both cases, the satisfied citizens of a stable government.

It should also be remembered that the rulers of Soviet Russia are no respecters of persons and that now in Russia, Jews and Gentiles, churchmen and non-churchmen, are treated alike. Theoretically there should be neither poverty nor riches in Soviet Russia. Babies are cared for, children are educated, workers are protected, the aged and infirm are provided for. This is the Soviet theory of the functions of government, and much of it has already been put into practice, and wise minds are continually working on the problems involved; but the government is young and time is long.

The Soviet Republics consist of many widely scattered and diverse peoples, and there will no doubt be changes and adaptations as one generation succeeds another, and experience modifies procedure; but it seems to be the consensus of opinion among well informed and unprejudiced persons here, that for the conduct of the affairs of this great people, this Soviet form of government has come to stay.

ABRAM S. UNDERHILL.

Yalta, Crimea, U.S.S.R.

His thinking is clouded by an environment that does not yet recognize that the liquor traffic is an evil.

"Yet no Court, Higher or Lower, has ever held prohibition constitutional except on the ground of its evil and pernicious effects in our domestic, social, business and industrial life. The Governor advocates temperance, but government has too much to do in safeguarding the morals of its people, to condone the temperate practice of any evil. He calls prohibition an evil, failing to see that it is liquor and not prohibition that produces the situation about which he complains.

"Governor Smith wants state determination of liquor. But that is what we had prior to 1920, from which all the states revolted, except two, and in these two the Senate in one and the House in the other voted against what the Governor wants. The Governor complains of abuses. But if he is elected President, and Josephus Daniels and Senators Sheppard, Barkley, Glass, et al have their way in tying the new President's hands, is the country to believe that he will then give a better enforcement of the law than have Presidents Wilson, Harding and Coolidge? If that is the meaning of his speech he is due to lose a tremendously large slice of the vote that is now clamoring for his election.

"How is the Governor's plan going to satisfy his wet supporters in the numerous states that would still vote dry in his referendum election? What will they get out of it? His proposal to amend the Eighteenth Amendment is laughable. He could more easily repeal it and thus be better able to accomplish his purposes.

"He suggests an impossibility in proposing a scientific standard of alcoholic content that would produce intoxication. There is no such universal standard as applied to all drinkers. His endorsement of the Canadian system is a joke to those who know the facts about it. Its chief characteristic is the boosting of the liquor trade.

"Even the moderate wets now know that the Governor has no plan that gives the least assurance of public betterment."

QUAKER WOMEN PIONEER AS EMPLOYERS

(From the Survey)

With the double purpose of trying to find out how women may improve the quality of their relationship with the household employees and at the same time secure greater efficiency and harmony in the home, a group of Quaker women are making a survey of present needs and existing practice in ten thousand homes in and near Philadelphia.

This group of women has been meeting for a number of years to discuss child psychology, progressive education, household budgets, and other phases of the modern woman's enlarging "sphere." Their interests fitted in with those of the Germantown Y. W. C. A., which has been organizing

groups of household workers for recreation and good fellowship. The Y. W. C. A. Secretary on the basis of her experience with these workers, suggested that perhaps the employing group should take the lead in putting domestic employment on a more satisfactory and more efficient basis. A Bureau of Household Occupations for Philadelphia was suggested, but on the advice of Mary Anderson of the U. S. Department of Labor a preliminary survey of actual conditions was first undertaken. A Central Committee on Household Occupations, with a paid executive, was organized to carry on the study. With the help of the Women's Bureau, the Bureau of Home Economics, the industrial department of the National Y. W. C. A. and others, two questionnaires were drawn up. The first has been sent to ten thousand homemakers in and near Philadelphia, to determine the number of their household employees, their race, age, training and experience, the method of selecting them, wages or salaries paid, hours of work, hours of recreation, how work is planned, and household equipment. The Committee has had the cooperation of the Federation of Women's Clubs, the College Club and many other women's organizations. The returns from this questionnaire are now being tabulated by the Women's Bureau in Washington. Through the second questionnaire, for employees, an effort will be made to learn as far as possible what the household employees' actual experience is at the present time.

In addition, intensive case studies are being made in a number of homes where there is apparently a satisfactory working relationship between the employer and employee.

The report of this survey, which is to be published, should be a genuine contribution to the effort of the modern woman to do her traditional job intelligently, justly and with a maximum of satisfaction to her entire household.

SEES PROHIBITION AS AN IMPORTANT ISSUE

"One of the principal reasons why I am working for Mr. Hoover," says Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, wife of the famous inventor, in an interview, "is his stand on prohibition which I believe is one of the most important issues of the campaign. My family has always been strongly for temperance and I am satisfied with Mr. Hoover's position in this respect.

"My mother, Mrs. Louis Miller of Akron, was an ardent temperance worker. She was one of the early Ohio crusaders in the temperance movement. I remember fifty years ago when my mother would come home drenched to the skin from buckets of water thrown on her by saloon keepers with whom she had pleaded not to sell liquor to workingmen whose families needed their salaries.

"Prohibition has not received a fair trial

Some Canadians are Wondering Just What IS "Being Controlled"

BY

"Government Liquor Control"

for, clearly, it is not any of the following:

NOT THE AMOUNT OF LIQUOR DRUNK, for

Ontario is buying liquor at the rate of \$1,000,000 a week.

In Alberta 4,000,000 gals. liquor sold in second year of "control."

"Sales of beer increased 1,000,000 gallons over last year."

The seven provinces having "Government Control," with a population of 10,000,000, spend \$160,000,000 a year for liquor.

AUTHORITY

Ontario Liquor Board.

Alberta Liquor Board.

Quebec Liquor Commission.

Reports of the seven Liquor Control Boards.

NOT THE SALE OF "HARD" LIQUOR, for

"Since the opening of the Beer Parlors the sales of 'Hard Liquors' increased 50%."

Sale of hard spirits increased 32,275 gals. in one year.

Sale of hard liquor increased 33% in last two years.

British Columbia Liquor Board.

Quebec Liquor Com., 1924-5.

Saskatchewan Liquor Board, 1927.

NOT THE NUMBER OF PERSONS DRINKING

Alberta issued 60,000 permits the first year; two years later she issued 144,000 permits.

In Ontario 220,440 permits were issued in first four months.

Drunkenness among women increased 53%.

Alberta Liquor Board.

Ontario Liquor Board.

Montreal Star.

NOT DRUNKENNESS

"If all the drunks were arrested there would be no room for them in the jails."

"Arrests for drunkenness increased 125% in first eight months."

"All records for inebriates were broken today when 89 Labor Day celebrants faced Magistrate Cohen."

Police Commissioner C. F. Burton of Manitoba.

Saskatchewan Liquor Board.

Toronto Star.

NOT BOOTLEGGING

"Our greatest problem is moonshine in the country districts."

"Bootlegging increased 111% in first year."

"As much liquor is sold by bootleggers as is sold in the Government stores."

Alberta Liquor Board.

Saskatchewan Liquor Board.

British Columbia Liquor Board.

SOME CANADIANS ARE DISCOVERING

instead of Liquor being Controlled by the Government

THE GOVERNMENT IS BEING CONTROLLED
BY LIQUOR

but under Mr. Hoover I believe the noble experiment will receive proper encouragement. Mr. Hoover is for the children and for the home.

"I agree with my husband that opportunity does not go on knocking indefinitely. As he said to me the other day, 'Better take Hoover while we can get him; time enough for other smart young fellows later on.'

"We still have with us many problems,

among them prohibition. This problem has been with us sixty years, since the time of our great Lincoln, who himself recognized its importance. At last we have an experiment toward its solution well under way. I believe in continuing work on this experiment."

It is the man who is the missionary, not his words; his character is his message.

—HENRY DRUMMOND.



Quarterly Bulletin

Issued by the Board on Religious Education
Five Years Meeting of Friends

Young People's Organized Classes

Bulletin Number 3, October, 1928

THINGS TO DO

During October

1. Look to your crops. Systematically and thoroughly examine your community for young people you might enlist. The early Quakers planned to "shake the earth for ten miles around." Is your "shake" that large?

Systematically means to account for everyone in your territory. Select workers and assign territory. Get reports. Set aside definite time. Talk over it, work over it, pray over it.

2. Halloween—for plans—make them. Consult, "Handy," or "All-the-Year-Round Activities for Young People," by White or current magazines.

For November

1. Discover what your community does for unfortunate people during the winter. Have a few conduct a thorough investigation and report to your class. Perhaps they will find some social service for the class.

2. Thanksgiving—read the story in the Bible about First Fruits. Help your church to make Thanksgiving a "Harvest Home" and a truly religious celebration.

3. Voters—See that all voters in your class are educated to the issues, registered and see that they vote.

Christmas is Coming

1. Plan some Christmas program which will commemorate the birth of Christ and leave Santa Claus out.

2. During the holidays conduct a social for the returned students.

3. Sing Christmas hymns and carols out-of-doors on Christmas eve.

SAY, FOLKS, SAY!

Tell us what you are doing. Be sure to send the news items to E. H. Stranahan, Oskaloosa, Iowa. We are sure many of you are doing some fine things. Pass them on to others, through these bulletins. Send them on, we will use them. You know how it helps when somebody supplies you with a good idea. Let us together make these bulletins the best possible.

TO THE CORRESPONDENTS

As soon as this bulletin comes to you, consult your class president and teacher and plan to have it read to your class. Better do it at a social.

WHAT IS GOING ON

"Quaker Maidens" of East Lynn, Mass., filled and sent some Mexican Friendship Bags; prepared and gave a Mother's Day Program; held some socials and had a few beach parties.

A class of boys made a special collection of marbles and sent them to the mission field. Try this, but add kodak pictures of some of you playing marbles. Draw some charts to show how you play and explain the several ways marbles can be played.

The senior department of a school decided to create its own Christmas pageant. Work was begun long beforehand, along three lines. One class studied the Old Testament; a second, the New Testament; and a third, modern social service, missions and world friendship. The material was gathered together under the title "The Prince of Peace" in three episodes. I. The Old Testament, II. The New Testament, III. In the Life of Today.

These last two "doings" are from a new book by E. L. Shaver, "Present Day Trends in Religious Education."

WE GROW

We welcome the following classes into our organized and chartered class group:

- 29. High School Class, Bloomington, Ind.
- 30. Quaker Maidens....East Lynn, Mass.
- 31. Phi Beta Nu.....Indianapolis, Ind.
- 32. S. O. S.....Denver, Colo.
- 33. Do Some Good.....Denver, Colo.
- 34. Live Wires.....Denver, Colo.
- 35. Ophelo.....Pasadena, Calif.
- 36. Elizabeth Fry.....High Point, N. C.
- 37. Bro-Sis.....Chester, Ohio

Totals by Yearly Meetings are:

Kansas	3	New York	3
New England ...	1	Indiana	1
N. Carolina	1	Western	10
Wilmington	1	Iowa	12
Nebraska	3	California	2

Every Yearly Meeting is now represented but Baltimore (included in our list last time by mistake) and Canada. Just one class in an entire Yearly Meeting is hardly "an abundant entrance."

FATHER AND SON

November 11-18 has been officially set aside, by action of the International Council on Religious Education, as Father and Son Week. Three folders have been pre-

pared: "A Worship Program for Father and Son Sunday" ½ cent each; "Annual Father and Son Week"—general description 1½ cents each; "Father and Son Songs" for banquets, etc., 1 cent each. Young People's Classes can assume responsibility for this week's program or at least can assist the fathers in making the week a great success. If you desire further information write us at once.

THE CHRISTIAN QUEST

In our first bulletin attention was called to the Christian Quest material. This is almost invaluable to the leader of youth. It is probable that your entire program of work with young people would take a much higher level if this material would be carefully used. It will give you instruction as to a splendid method of discovering each member of the group; assist in making out a program of activities in which each task will be assigned to the best possible agency and overlapping will be eliminated. It suggests material that will make for constant and continuous growth of the individuals and the organization itself. It does not disturb present organizations nor start new ones, but will be an aid to Christian Endeavor Societies, organized Bible School Classes and other organizations.

Additional material has just been issued as follows:

Youth at Worship.....	15 cents
Youth and Recreation.....	15 cents
Youth and Dramatics.....	25 cents
Youth in Camp.....	15 cents
Youth and Story Telling....	15 cents
Book Friends of Youth.....	15 cents
Youth and Debating.....	15 cents
Youth in Cooperation.....	25 cents

These are in pamphlet form but are crowded with most helpful information. These may be had at the price indicated from the Friends Book and Supply House, 101 South Eighth Street, Richmond, Ind.

Just one Young People's Class reported to us how it rated on the scale published in the last Bulletin. Denair, California, class "Children of the King" rate 20 out of a possible 30. This class was *Poor* in three, *Good* in four and *Excellent* in Points 3, 4, 9. How did your class rank?

Address all communications concerning Organized Classes to Board on Religious Education of Friends, Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

SEVEN HELPFUL HINTS

Live as in the sight of God as Abraham who "walked before him," and Enoch who "walked with him." *Do* nothing you would not like God to see. *Say* nothing you would not like God to hear. *Sing* nothing that will not be melodious in God's ear. *Write* nothing you would not like God to read. *Go* to no place where you would not like God to find you. *Read* no book of which you would not like God to say, "Show it me."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS 1929

Just the fact that this is the eighth successive year that Dr. James H. Snowden has offered these lesson comments is sufficient evidence of their worth. With so many "helps" from so many sources on the market competition is severe, but those who have once used Snowden's lessons are not easily turned aside to something else.

The teacher is not confused by a mass nor mess of more or less relevant material, here is enough without there being too much. The lesson text is printed, other pertinent scripture references are given, the Golden Text, devotional readings, a Lesson Plan, comments few but very suggestive and at the close, Suggestive Questions and Topics.

Dr. Snowden is especially apt in getting you to see the points of emphasis in the lesson—three to five are sufficient for any lesson. He works on the sound theory that a few points firmly fixed are better than a gigantic splatter of minor things.

Here is a book for the busy teacher who must conserve his own time and has respect for the time of his pupils. The low price of the book, \$1.50, is no indication of its real worth. Among other features it gives the teacher the lesson for the entire year and thus contributes to purposive teaching with a continuity. It is published by Macmillans and may be secured through the Friends Book and Supply House at Richmond, Indiana.

A SEASONAL AID IN CHURCH WORK

The holiday season is approaching and soon the postman's pack will be filled with remembrances sent from far and near to gladden the hearts of home-folks everywhere. It brings an opportunity for the hospitality committees of churches and Sunday schools to reach out to persons in their circle; to keep alive interest in church matters which in some instances may seem to be wavering; to show that, although it is not always possible to make personal calls, people on church lists are still kept in mind. Even so modest a greeting as a Thanksgiving or Christmas card is genuine evidence of good will, and effective testimony that the recipient has not been forgotten.

A greeting card cannot, of course, take the place of a friendly call or a personal word of welcome to the stranger, but it can supplement such calls in a worth while way. It is a gesture of friendliness which cannot fail to create an answering response, and it has just the right personal note to make it welcome as a message from the church, not only for Christmas and Easter, which are essentially church greeting days, but for more personal occasions such as births and birthdays, wedding anniversaries, school graduates, church-membership anniversaries, or when someone is ill or convalescent. Whether it is sponsored

For the Half Year Consolidated Report of United Benevolences From April 1, to September 30, 1928

YEARLY MEETING	GIVEN FOR SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	GIVEN THIS YEAR SIX MONTHS
Baltimore	\$ 2,408.55	\$ 2,659.19
California	881.00	660.00
Canada		200.00
Indiana	10,435.75	9,346.27
Iowa	7,572.46	4,397.09
Kansas	1,006.00	3,551.15
Nebraska	660.57	439.57
New England	6,330.20	5,072.32
New York	1,702.03	1,775.10
North Carolina	4,923.69	5,520.08
Western	5,031.59	4,110.39
Wilmington	2,258.03	2,164.53
Oregon	2,150.39	1,452.77
Other Gifts	3,266.18	2,651.95
	\$48,626.44	\$44,000.41

BOARDS

American Friends Board of Foreign Missions.....	\$28,798.58
Board of Home Missions	7,424.94
Peace Association	1,398.50
Young Friends Activities	1,313.82
Prohibition and Public Morals	140.41
Religious Education	548.42
Aged Ministers and Missionaries.....	1,857.40
Emergency	2,518.34
	\$44,000.41

Annual Budget 1928-1929 \$148,310.00

Proportion for Six months.....\$74,155.00

Receipts for Six months..... 44,000.41

Shortage for Six months.....\$30,154.59

Receipts for first Six months 1927-28.....\$48,626.44

Shortage for first Six months 1927-28.....\$25,590.06

It's Time to Take up the Slack!

by the church or done by the individual church worker, the trouble taken is always more than repaid by the interest and appreciation evoked.

The Christmas cards this year offer an unusual variety of designs particularly suitable for church use. There are new reproductions of famous old religious masterpieces, and some of the street scenes of mediaeval England feature the ringing of church bells or the singing of Christmas carols by choir boys. Early New England scenes, also, appear this year with steepled churches predominant in the design. Then there are the cards made especially for children and suitable for Sunday school use.

All the 1928 cards seem unusually bright and gay. The modernistic note is creeping into the design, but shows itself chiefly in clear colors and bolder lines. Many of the cards are larger, and in place of the holly sprays which used to decorate the corners,

are found large all-over designs and pictures that tell the Christmas story in themselves. There are many etchings among the new cards, and simplicity and a note of genuine sincerity characterize the best designs.

IT IS PATRIOTISM

It is our hope that Good Citizenship Sunday will contribute decisively toward increasing the percentage of actual voters from groups that are interested in the general welfare as distinguished from the groups with selfish purposes to be served by Government. Any activity that will increase the percentage of voters and help inform them on the vital issues of the campaign is not politics. It is patriotism. The duty of church groups to encourage support of the Constitution in times of peace is as great as their duty to encourage support of the nation in times of war.—F. SCOTT McBRIDE.

OUTLOOK AND OUTREACH

An Occasional Page by the American Friends Service Committee

WILBUR K. THOMAS, Executive Secretary—20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

SEPTEMBER MEETING OF A. F. S. C.

The first organization in the religious group now known as the Society of Friends was a "Meeting for Sufferings." It very soon resolved itself into a Monthly Meeting to consider the needs of those who were being persecuted because of their religious convictions. For approximately two hundred and seventy-five years the Meeting for Sufferings of London Yearly Meeting has continued to direct the attention of Friends and others to human needs. Distance and the magnitude of the task have never been a bar to action. Suitable people have come forward, money has been provided for travel and ways and means of ministering to the needy have been found. The "Meeting for Sufferings" has rightly been called "English Friends in Action."

Each of the American Yearly Meetings has a Permanent Board to consider and handle all matters that need attention when the Yearly Meeting is not in session. However, most of them do not meet more than once or twice a year, and then only to consider Yearly Meeting affairs. Philadelphia Yearly Meeting (Arch Street) in its Representative Meeting more nearly approximates the London Meeting for Sufferings than any other Yearly Meeting Committee. It is active and is keenly alive to the spiritual needs of mankind throughout the world.

The regular monthly meetings of the American Friends Service Committee are coming more and more to take the place in American Quakerism that the Meeting for Sufferings holds in London and Dublin Yearly Meeting of Friends. Distances are so much greater and travel so much more expensive that it is difficult to secure the attendance of Friends from the Central and Far West. Nevertheless, through correspondence and occasional visits, Friends throughout America are being kept in touch with world affairs through the Service Committee.

The September meeting was an illustration of the world-wide outreach of American Quakers. Far-away Japan was represented by Mr. Kamayama, one of the leading Quakers in Japan. Another visitor was Frank Bradbeer who has been in charge of the work in Frankfurt in Germany. William Eves and Charles F. Jenkins reported on their recent visits to the Friends' centers in Europe. Mary Roberts and Theodore Baker reported on behalf of the Peace Caravans, and Dorothy W. Dunning on her work among the miners in Central Pennsylvania. The breadth of the field, however, did not dissipate the thoughts of the group. Consideration was given to

specific problems, thus linking up practical service with world vision. Special mention should be given to a few of the more important concerns that received consideration.

A minute forwarded from the New England Branch of the American Friends Service Committee, requesting the Service Committee to consider plans whereby the isolated independent but organized groups of Friends throughout the United States can be brought into closer touch with Friendly activities, was given careful consideration. There seems to be a need for three distinct movements:

(a) To coordinate the isolated but organized Friends' groups.

(b) To work out some plan whereby individuals can join and assist in the work of the Society of Friends without being identified with only one particular branch of the Society.

(c) To develop a method whereby men and women who belong to other churches and other races, or who are not actually members of any religious group, can be brought into spiritual fellowship without their having to sever their connections with their local groups.

These questions are being considered very carefully, and it is hoped that at some future time feasible plans for promoting such fellowship will be proposed.

The thoughts of the group went out to our Friends, Hugh and Elizabeth Borton, who are just beginning their work in Japan. They have gone as messengers of goodwill to cultivate the spirit of friendship between the East and the West. What part of our complex lives are they to represent?

Cornell and Estelle Hewson have laid their concern for work in Mexico and Latin American countries before the Committee. They feel that if way opens they should look toward spending a number of years in Mexico, furthering as best they can international peace, friendship, goodwill and the Christ way of life. Is the way open for them?

Amy Sharpless, one of the young Friends who was a Peace Caravaner during the summer of 1927, feels the call to devote this

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

WILBUR K. THOMAS,
Executive Secretary

Correspondence and remittances,
20 South 12th Street

Clothing shipments,
15th and Cherry Streets

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

next year to peace work among the college students. The Committee approved of her concern and expects to find a way for her to visit young Friend students in colleges and schools throughout the eastern and central part of the United States.

Announcement was made of the completion of the plans for developing Peace sentiment among younger people through Silver Medal Contests. The book of recitations and poems will be off the press on October 5. Announcement was also made of the publication of the book of stories given over the radio in New York City during the past winter under the direction of Edward Thomas.

Final approval was given to the plan to assist in the publication of the "History of the Quakers in Germany" as edited by Wilhelm Hubben, Editor of the *Monatshefte*, the Friends' paper published in Germany. Favorable consideration was also given to the request of the French Quakers to assist in the publication of "Quaker Faith and Practice" in French.

The meeting was saddened by the announcement of the death of Elizabeth Rhoads Beatty who served so faithfully as one of the secretaries in the office at 20 South Twelfth Street for a number of years. Her radiant personality brought joy and inspiration to all the workers with whom she came in contact.

The meeting gave further consideration to the question of the 1929 Friends Conference. The members of the Committee have a real concern that Friends in America should get better acquainted with each other. If the spirit of the Christ shines forth in all our lives, then certainly nothing can be lost by coming together for a time of fellowship and prayer. Plans are not yet completed, and announcement of the place and time cannot be made. It is hoped, however, that announcement can be made before very long.

The time was too short to give consideration to the young people's work, the interracial work and a number of other concerns. These matters were deferred to the next meeting of the Committee which will be held on October 25.

One was impressed with the facts that here in this meeting, Friends in America were reaching out in a large way to minister to the needs of men. In addition to all their local, Home Mission and Foreign Mission work, Friends are definitely striving to bring the spirit of peace and good will into the world. No greater task confronts Christian people. One can rejoice that today Friends are daring to reach out and deal with some of the matters that affect the growth of the Kingdom of Heaven in the hearts of men.

WORLD ALLIANCE MOTHERS AGAINST WAR

The twenty-fifth meeting of the Inter-parliamentary Union was held in Berlin, Germany, August 23-28. Over six hundred delegates from 30 countries were present.

The official language of the conference was German. Professor Walter Schucking, of Kiel, Professor of International Law, was chosen President of the Congress. During the meeting of the Union, a meeting of some one hundred and seventy-five of the wives of the delegates was called to discuss the founding of a "World Alliance of Mothers Against War." This movement was headed by Frau Oncimb, a member of the German Reichstag and the mother of six children.

The World Alliance for Friendship Among the Churches held an International Congress in Prague, Czechoslovakia, August 24. Thirty-one countries were represented. Professor Von Schulze-Gavernitz was one of the principal speakers.

HANNAH G. SHERMAN

In the passing of Hannah G. Sherman, the Religious Society of Friends for New England has lost one of its few remaining birthright members and Allen's Neck Meeting another of its faithful members. The daughter of Thomas and Mary W. Inman of Dartmouth, Mass., she was descended from a long line of Quaker ancestors. She married Thomas B. Sherman of Westport and resided in that town the greater part of her life. For the past few years, she has made her home with her nephew, Harry C. Inman, of New Bedford, where she passed away, after a short illness, August 29, at the age of 78. Funeral services were held at Allen's Neck Meetinghouse on the 31st in charge of the pastor, Bertha V. Smith. Burial was in the adjoining burying-ground, the bearers her nephews, Harry R. Sherman of Dartmouth, Frank A. Sherman of Tiverton, R. I., and her grand-nephews Edward Inman of New Bedford and Malcolm Inman of Providence, R. I.

Such are the bare facts, but when an attempt is made to put into words the real meaning of her life, one begins to realize the richness of the legacy which she leaves behind and to appreciate her shining example of loyal devotion. Loyalty and devotion seem to have been the secret of her life. She devoted many years to the care of an invalid mother and many more to the care of her blind father. Her married life was very happy, and, after the death of her husband, she bravely maintained her home and gave herself more than ever to her meeting and the activities of the neighborhood. She was a modest woman, always under-rating her talents and accomplishments. She served in the stations of Overseer and Elder, taught a class of men for many years in the Bible school, held many offices in the W. C. T. U., and was a member of the Board of Trustees of the parsonage up to the first of this year when she was reluctantly released at her own request. In fact, she served in countless ways wherever she was needed.

But perhaps her greatest service was as president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for over twenty-five years. If one could assemble all the aprons that she has cut out, all that she has made, the comforters she has tied, the patchwork and rugs that her busy fingers have fashioned, the array would be beyond belief.

Not only at Allen's Neck will she be missed but Friends at New Bedford shared in her interest, for after going there to live she took an active part in their missionary society and "The Barclay." She folded thousands of surgical dressings, some years as many as three thousand, and many a baby has been kept warm by the tiny comforters which she made from the left-over bits from aprons. To her thinking, all these loving, thoughtful "homely" deeds did not amount to much but they endeared her to a wide circle of friends and the aggregate amounted to a life which is a challenge to all who knew her. Devoted to her Master and to her meeting, loyal to her friends, responsive to every needy call, she was happy and enthusiastic in service. Who follows in her train?

FRANKLIN HADLEY

Franklin Hadley, son of Jonathan and Jane Hadley, was born at Pleasant Plain, Iowa, February 4, 1847, and passed beyond from his home at Richland, Iowa, September 20, 1928, in his eighty-second year. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth B. Allen in 1867 who passed away in 1914. Seven children were born to them, two of whom survive: Lydia J. Jones, Boulder, Colo., and Ora R. Paxson, Richland, Iowa. In 1917, he married Sue E. Santee who died in 1926.

In early life he accepted Christ as Savior and has been active in all departments of church work, filling many responsible offices and was always a faithful steward. He gave liberally of his means for the cause of education as well as church work. Many years ago, he visited Friends meetings in Maine as a companion to Elijah C. Cook, and also made other visits in gospel service.

He will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends, but more especially by the church he loved and so faithfully served for a number of years.

Funeral services were held at the Friends Church, Richland, Iowa, conducted by a

former pastor, J. H. Hadley, assisted by Richard Wiles and President H. L. McCracken of Penn College. Many floral contributions expressed the love and esteem of friends.

FAMILY ALTAR REASONS

1. It will send you forth to the daily task with cheerful heart, stronger for the work, truer to duty, and determined in whatever is done therein to glorify God.

2. It will give you strength to meet the discouragements, the disappointments, the unexpected adversities, and sometimes the blighted hopes that may fall to your lot.

3. It will make you conscious throughout the day of the attending presence of an unseen, divine One who will bring you through more than conqueror over every unholy thought or thing that rises up against you.

4. It will sweeten home life and enrich home relationship as nothing else can do.

5. It will resolve all the misunderstanding and relieve all the friction that sometimes intrudes into the sacred precincts of family life.

6. It will hold as nothing else the boys and girls when they have gone out from underneath the parental roof.

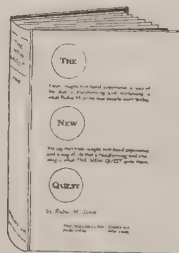
7. It will exert a helpful, hallowed influence over those who may at any time be guests within the home.

8. It will enforce as nothing else can do the work of your pastor in pulpit and in pew, and stimulate the life of your church in its every activity.

9. It will furnish an example and a stimulus to other homes for the same kind of life and service and devotion to God.

10. The Bible requires it, and in thus obeying God we honor him who is the giver of all good and the source of all blessing.

The family is the unit of American life and the home is the sanctuary of moral inspiration and of the American spirit. The true conception of America is not a country of one hundred and ten million people but a nation of twenty-three million families living in twenty-three million homes. I pledge my services to these homes. —HERBERT HOOVER in *Homecoming Address* at West Branch, Ia., August 24.



THE NEW QUEST

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QUAKERDOM • AT • LARGE

Milton H. Hadley, who has been in educational work since his graduation from Earlham College in 1920, and who for the past few years has been professor of History in Penn College, has gone into pastoral work, succeeding Percy M. Thomas at Fairmount, Indiana.

Elizabeth L. Hazard, Union Springs, New York, has been appointed Acting Field Secretary of New York Yearly Meeting until July of next year. She is a well known minister of that Yearly Meeting and has served as one of its representatives for some years as a member of the American Friends Board of Foreign Missions.

Edith Hare, a young Friend of Wilmington Yearly Meeting, is located at Jacksonville, Florida, in Red Cross work. She writes that she has been very busy all summer and was planning a vacation when the recent hurricane came. Since that time she says that their staff at Jacksonville has been rushed every minute, since that is a refugee station and refugees are still coming through.

John O'H. Harte, who has been serving for some months as one of the editors of the *Messenger of Peace*, with headquarters at 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, has severed his connection with the Peace Association and has returned to Modoc Point, Oregon, where he is again engaged with a large lumbering concern. John's abiding interest in international affairs is so keen, however, that we shall doubtless hear from him again from time to time.

At the Ontario County W. C. T. U. held in Victor, New York, September 18, Clarence Padgham, a member of the Farmington Friends Sunday school, won the gold medal in the loyal Temperance Legion speaking contest. The Farmington W. C. T. U. won the ten dollar prize which was offered to the union having the largest percentage of membership at the convention, and it also tied for first honors in a poster contest. Flora H. Partington of North Farmington was elected vice-president of the County organization.

Edgar S. Mote, who has faithfully served as bookkeeper and accountant at the Friends Central Offices at Richmond for eight years, has severed this connection and plans to go into business. One evening last week the Central Office Staff spent a social evening with him and his wife, presenting him with a fine briefcase as a token of their appreciation of the good work he has done under sometimes difficult circumstances, and the fine Christian

spirit in which he has done it. As previously announced, his successor is Edna Wetherald of Bryantown, Maryland.

A preliminary conference to make arrangements for the Universal Religious Peace Conference, proposals for which have been put forward by the Church Peace Union of the United States was held recently in Geneva, Switzerland. Edith Bigland, Alexander and Edith Wilson, Bertram Pickard and Kathleen Innes attended from the Peace Committee of English Friends and served on the sub-committees. Among those present were Dr. Hertz, Chief Rabbi of the British Empire; C. F. Andrews, and representatives of Confucianism, Islam and Buddhism, as well as different sections of the Christian Churches in the Old and New Worlds. Dr. Hertz, in a striking opening address, defined the sphere of religion as regards war, as so to reach the heart and soul of man that it shall be as impossible for men to witness such carnage as we saw on 1914-18 as it would be for them now to witness the butcheries of the Roman arena. Arrangements have been made for the appointment of a small executive committee to prepare for the Conference, probably in the East, in 1930.

It is now John R. Webb, U.S.A., our hitherto Canadian Friend having completed his naturalization in the District Court at Richmond last week. And thereby hangs a tale which was played up as a comedy story on the first page of the local morning newspaper. The Civics classes of the Senior High School filled the audience room to see how Uncle Sam proceeds in adopting children. Since the other applicants were mostly south Europeans, the visiting Examiner chose our Friend as an object lesson, putting him to the test of an oral examination on our government. John R. breezed along nicely until the Examiner asked him to recite the preamble to the Constitution—and there the engine went dead! The high and haughty inquisitor then blandly called upon volunteers from the High School to show the applicant how well versed he should be in our constitutional golden texts. There was a long and embarrassing pause but not a volunteer responded. He tried to apply the draft, but with no better results. The two official sponsors of the applicant, Arthur M. Charles, Earlham Faculty member, and Clerk of Indiana Yearly Meeting, and Ye Editor of *Ye American Friend*, were called upon and they kindly begged to be excused. Even the High School Civics teachers went down in embarrassment, followed by a newspaper man and the Clerk of the Court. Happily, for his face's sake, the Judge him-

self was not on the bench just then! "Isn't there any one in this court room who can recite the preamble to the Constitution?" the Examiner called out with outraged feeling. It was then that a woman who teaches a citizenship class in the North End Mission arose and saved the day—and her country. Anyway, our Friend got his papers and is all set to vote for—? (Hurrah for Hoover!)

The London *Times* has reported confirmation of the statement that Isabella S. Lister, J. P., had been killed on September 4, by falling over a precipice at Garvarnie, in the Pyrenees. With a sister and a friend she had been in the district about two weeks and on the 4th the three went up the mountain at Garvarnie where she was left sketching while her companions went for a walk. On their return she was missing. A niece of Lord Lister, she was 72 years of age and had been a magistrate for six years, sitting at the West Ham-lane Court, Stratford. She has left much social and committee work in Leytonstone and neighborhood, chiefly in the interests of women and children, as her Magistracy, the Elizabeth Fry Refuge, the Y. W. C. A. Hostel, the Essex Nursing Association and Baby Welfare Centers. Wanstead Meeting had long laid claim on her ready help and good judgment, at Preparative Meeting and Monthly Meeting and as Overseer, and in connection with the work of the Friends Service Council. Her passing leaves them with a sense of strength and helpfulness withdrawn, but with a deep sense of gratitude for a life of joyful work and play and triumphant "keeping of the Faith."

NEWS OF OUR MEETINGS

Fred E. Smith, former Field Secretary of the Five Years Meeting, has accepted a call to pastoral service in the Friends Meeting at Fall River, Massachusetts, where he began work October 7. For the present his wife and two daughters are remaining at Spiceland, Indiana, where the latter are in school.

A large company met at the Union Street Friends Church, Kokomo, Indiana, the evening of September 11 and together enjoyed a rather sumptuous repast. An interesting program followed consisting of music, recitations and short talks. The pastors, E. Howard and Ruth P. Brown, greatly appreciated the thoughtfulness that inspired the occasion and the many expressions of esteem and loyalty.

The congregation of Friends at Kennard, Indiana, September 23, observed a session

of quiet devotion in memory of Orley Smith and of Hannah Hiatt who were laid to rest the previous week. At the beginning of the period for worship the pastor spoke of the decease of these Friends after which the meeting settled into a very solemn and impressive quietness. Orley Smith was well known in the community having held a revival meeting here in recent years and the news of his passing brought sadness to the hearts of both old and young. Hannah Hiatt, though not so well known, was held dear in memory as the wife of the Superintendent of Evangelistic and Pastoral Work in Indiana Yearly Meeting. The session closed with prayer by the pastor on behalf of the bereaved ones and the work from which they will be greatly missed.

The funeral services for R. Solomon Tice in Friends United Church, Yorktown Heights, N. Y., September 12, was very largely attended showing the esteem of the community for their loyal pastor and friend who will be greatly missed. Glenn Roberts of Brooklyn Friends Meeting was in charge being assisted by pastors of other churches of Yorktown Heights and New York City. Reference was made to his work as a missionary in Mexico, in the Bible school, the church and community, of his pleasant smile, kind word and hearty hand clasp for everyone. Deepest sympathy is felt for his wife in her bereavement. Interment the following day was at Flower Hill cemetery, North Bergen, N. J.

UNIVERSITY MONTHLY MEETING NEWS

During the past fiscal year of University Monthly Meeting, the three congregations have prospered, at least two of them in rather unusual ways.

The new work established last year on South Emporia Avenue, under the leadership of Glenn A. Reece, as pastor, has passed from the stage when all questioned whether a real work was possible to that of stability. A small adequate building is now owned by the Monthly Meeting. A growing Sabbath school, Christian Endeavor and Missionary Society and a congregation now adequately organized and taking over many of the problems for themselves which the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings carried in the beginning, are some of the indications of a "Church of Tomorrow."

The Orient Chapel, long a work of worth-while service, has likewise assumed more of its own responsibilities. Just at present they are redecorating the interior of the building, bearing the entire expense themselves. Guy and Versa Harvey are starting the second year of a constructive, worth-while pastoral service here. Both of these congregations have had very marked growth in membership.

Herbert L. Huffman is entering upon his third year of pastoral service at University

Church, assisted by John Rossel who cares for many of the children's activities, recreational, educational and religious, and also for the activities of the high school and college students.

Dr. J. H. Langenwalter, head of the Biblical Department of Friends University, holds a unique place in the Church, his position being that of Church Teacher. His principal service in this capacity is an hour of Bible exposition on Sunday evening. His series on the "Teachers of Palestine" is not only appealing to the membership of the church and the student body of the college, but many are coming from all parts of the city to this service.

The Religious Education Committee of the Monthly Meeting has enlarged the scope of its activities, which formerly included Sunday School, Daily Vacation Bible School, Week Day School of Religion and Christian Endeavor, and in co-operation with various standing committees is arranging schools for the study of various phases of applied Christianity. Just at present the "School of Christian Patriotism," with four classes meeting simultaneously just preceding the evening service, is offering an unusual opportunity for the study of those problems that should be vital to every Friend. These subjects studied by the various classes give a little idea of the scope of the School's activities: "The Basis of the Quaker Testimony for Peace," "American Imperialism" and "Missions and World Peace."

SOME IOWA ACTIVITIES

Everyone who attended the sessions of Iowa Yearly Meeting was deeply stirred by a sense of Divine Presence, and renewed in strength, courage and determination to pray and love, and lift as never before.

A rather unusual slogan appears at the entrance of a small town in Indiana, as seen by Marie Cassell in her travels through the state. It is in clear, large letters which can be read at some distance and this is what it says, "A city with a future." Just a small town, but the traveler notices the paved street, the fine substantial depot, which would be a credit to a large city. Farther on is the Carnegie Library, and at the far end of the paved street is a really beautiful park. Meetings of various size and strength numerically, financially, and spiritually, and each pastor of Iowa Yearly Meeting might well adopt such a slogan, "A Meeting with a Future." Some have had a better past, but there is a better and brighter tomorrow for each meeting if all will look ahead. There is no such thing as "a weak meeting" if God is our strength.

With but one or two exceptions, all meetings have pastoral care and, although there are a number of changes, it is believed God has greater blessings in store than have yet been enjoyed. Solomon Tice,, a former missionary in Mexico, who had accepted the call to Arnold's Park, passed away

September 10. Waldo Reece who is still living at Arnold's Park, has been faithfully and very efficiently carrying on the church work, and word comes that he has been asked to remain as pastor for the ensuing year.

Greenville Quarterly Meeting was held at Arnold's Park September 15 and 16 with a good attendance from both Greenville and the Park. M. T. Mendenhall was in attendance throughout. The time spent with the Friends of Greenville was of deep spiritual worship and edification.

John Nelson is carrying on the work at Albia, Iowa, and has a genuine concern for the meeting at that place.

A NEW HOPE SPECIAL

New Hope Friends near Manchester, Oklahoma, and several visitors met at the church, September 23, and spent the day in praise and devotion. Bible school opened with a nice attendance at 10 a. m. and a little later about twenty-five visitors were welcomed of Danish people a few miles south who shared in the study and the worship. There was also a group of fifteen Sioux Indians who were quite interested in the lesson and the morning message by the pastor, R. E. Daughettee, on "Christ, the Atonement for the Human Race." Most of the seven ministers present contributed something to the service, and all did full duty to the good dinner served in the basement at the noon hour. Many stayed for the afternoon and evening services, and felt on parting that the day had been a good one with God in the midst. There is an open field for service for miles around with many points where the people are desirous of a personal touch with Friends.

WELCOME TO NEW PASTOR

On the evening of September 21, about one hundred people of the Friends church at Sabina, Ohio, gathered at the church, to welcome the incoming pastor and his family. Especially noticeable, was a fine spirit of fellowship throughout the evening.

One very fine part of the occasion was the presence of the pastors of the three other churches of the community: Rev. Stover, of the Methodist Protestant church, Rev. Peters of the Methodist Episcopal church and Rev. McKay of the Church of Christ, as well as Arthur Hammond, the retiring pastor of the Friends church, were all present and responded during the evening's program. Prof. Runyan, newly elected superintendent of village schools was also present and, being called upon, responded heartily. Eliza Thorne, a minister of the gospel and member of the local meeting acted as toastmaster, and remarked on the presence of the representatives of the three greatest institutions of the community, the church, the school and the home.

A very extensive program had been prepared, including a welcome by James Gas-

kings, and response by the new pastor, Russell Rees. Several musical numbers were given, including solos, duets, quartets, and a much enjoyed entertainment by Walter Shoop on his accordion. Interspersed with these, were the felicitations of the other pastors and superintendent of schools.

The group was then divided according to birth month, and the Aid Society served lunch of cake and ice cream, the men acting as waiters. The church had been beautifully decorated with many flowers, and all agreed that the occasion had been a fine beginning for the year's work.

TO HOLD ALL-FRIENDS DAY IN CHICAGO

Chicago Friends have recently launched an intensive and significant campaign among members, both active and dormant, in an effort to gather and hold a strong interest in the 1929 All-Friends Conference. Toward this end a committee, representing both Chicago Monthly Meeting of the General Conference and the Indiana Avenue unit of the Five Years group, has designated October 27, 1928, as "Chicago All-Friends Day." It is being built upon the same broad foundation contemplated in the 1929 national combined sessions, for which it is a forerunner. Joint sponsors of the local affair are working together with a fine spirit of co-operation.

Hull House has been selected as the place for the Chicago All Friends Day program. Situated at 800 South Halsted Street, it offers a central location, accessible by street car, elevated train, and automobile. Furthermore, its accommodations are ample and yet elastic, according to the number attracted. At 4 p. m. on the appointed day a discussion group will be held, for which Paul H. Douglas is being sought as leader. Following this and preceding a tasty dinner, an informal reception will present itself. At the close of dinner Rufus M. Jones, of Haverford College, will address the gathering on an appropriate subject.

Rufus Jones comes to Chicago toward the close of this month to assist in the dedication ceremonies of the University of Chicago new chapel. On October 28, he addresses the great Chicago Sunday Evening Club, before which liberal religious body he has appeared on an earlier occasion. Because of this circumstance of arrangement, Chicago Friends are privileged to have Rufus Jones in their midst on October 27.

Readers of THE AMERICAN FRIEND having knowledge of people residing in the Chicago area who are out of touch with present-day Quakerism would be performing a fine service in spreading this announcement where it would not otherwise reach. Chicago All-Friends Day, October 27, 1928.

HAROLD W. FLITCRAFT.

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LOW PREMIUMS

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ARE WE A PERPETUAL CHALLENGE?

Editor THE AMERICAN FRIEND:

In the *Christian Century* issue of August 30, Ernest Tittle, driving home his point, writes: "In respect of its (the church's) attitude toward war, and its method of promoting trust, good will, and peace, might not every church become as Christian as the Society of Friends? Are not the Quakers a perpetual challenge?"

My concern is, if Quakers are and have been a "perpetual challenge" in the past, will they be that in the future? In the September issue of *Friends Service*, Wilbur K. Thomas gives a financial statement of the American Friends Service Committee for the past fiscal year. Some things have been left undone that should have been done because money was not available, yet even so, the disbursements exceeded receipts by over \$12,000. This can not continue as the reserve fund has been reduced to the equivalent of two months' average expenses. The Committee faces a financial crisis. They must immediately curtail the work unless greater support is received.

"Might not every church become as Christian as the Society of Friends? Are not the Quakers a perpetual challenge?"

"Faith without works is dead." It was the work of the A. F. S. C. that impressed this writer and elicited other expressions (often exaggerated) of exalted opinions of the Quakers and their works. The esteem in which the work of the A. F. S. C. is held by others is evidenced in the annual financial statements showing "non-Friends" contributed 30 per cent of the entire year's receipts for Service Committee work.

In the years of persecution Quakers were a "challenge" to the religious world. During and since the war Quakers have boldly stood for things the world needs. During both periods Quakers worked together—a united body! Only with the strength of union were the tasks accomplished which have so seized the imagination of the religious world. Is Quakerism to continue a perpetual challenge? No religious body can emphasize its brand of Christianity by

faith without works, much less the Quakers. We must not reassume our lethargy of the years before the war. The world expects us to be a virile body. We must not let our works disintegrate.

This is a clarion call to every Friend who cherishes our Faith to preserve our works. The American Friends Service Committee is vitally in need of funds.

CLEMENT M. BIDDLE.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.

HURRAH!

A Parable

One of our Friends Yearly Meetings was in progress when there came to it a visitor who seemed from his bearing to be a man of considerable consequence.

In one of the devotional meetings he arose, and with tremendous earnestness shouted, "I am married to Mrs. Smith, and I love her with all my heart. Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!"

The next day some of us saw him flirting in a perfectly scandalous way with a young woman whom we all knew to be no relative of his by birth or marriage.

But in the next religious meeting which he attended, this man Smith again arose, and with even more vehemence than before, cried out, "I am married to Mrs. Smith. Hurrah! I am the best and truest husband in the world. Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!"

After the meeting some of us sought for the man but he was gone.

But he left some of us thinking. Was he crazy, or was he trying to say something to us, in such a way that we could never forget?

P. T. L.

SMOKING IN COLLEGES

BY WILL H. BROWN

According to a survey of thirty-seven colleges made by the Associated Press, concerning smoking by college girls, the women students of the colleges of the Middle West are doing very little smoking. It "simply isn't being done," to quote the *Literary Digest*, which also says: "In the West it is said to be more or less frowned

on, and is not a particular problem, while in the South, cigarette smoking by girl students is reported to be generally tabu, and prohibition by rule unnecessary."

The investigation was made following the flurry caused by the action of Bryn Mawr, in lifting the 28-year ban against cigarettes, permitting indulgence under certain restrictions. "This action does not seem to have changed custom elsewhere," says the *Literary Digest*.

F. Louise Mardin, Dean of Women at the University of Wisconsin, takes a strong stand against the cigarette. She says: "No woman need come to the University if she is not happy without cigarettes." The Dean of Women at the University of Michigan is equally positive in her stand against smoking by women students.

If the girls now attending the educational institutions of our land will only hold the line for the routing of smoking by girl students, they may turn the tide in favor of better conditions among the women of our country. According to the *Chicago Daily News*, there is now an excess of deaths among women over that of men between the ages of 22 and 32. It is said that never before has such a condition existed in our country. Smoking will not turn the tide for the better in this respect.

BIRTHS

BINFORD—To Donald Hill and Martha Jane Binford, Muncie, Indiana, September 20, 1928, a daughter, Martha Ann.

DEATHS

NEWBY—At her home near Salem, Indiana, September 2, 1928, Emily Pyle Newby, widow of Nathan A. Newby and daughter of John and Esther Pyle, aged 93 years. Born near Wilmington, Ohio, a birthright Friend, she early felt the delightful experience of grace and service for the Master. Her husband was a minister of the gospel whom she efficiently assisted. Three children were born to them, two of whom survive. Owing to an accidental fall she was confined to an invalid chair for seventeen years and because of physical inability resigned from the position of elder in Blue River Meeting. Unselfishly, patiently and persistently she lived and labored until she said, I want to go home, and the Lord took her.

KARNES—At her home where she had lived 57 years, Hillsboro, Ohio, August 28, 1928, Gertrude Ann, wife of Joseph Karnes and daughter of Dickinson and Julia Miller, in her eighty-second year. Born near Farmington, Illinois, she was united in marriage in 1871 and to her were born seven sons and one daughter all of whom with the husband survive her. She was a faithful member of Fall Creek Friends meeting in Wilmington Yearly Meeting, having served as elder for a number of years.

LAWRENCE—At his home in Indianapolis, Indiana, August 27, 1928, Ellis Lawrence, son of Isaac and Elizabeth Ellis Lawrence, aged 91 years. Born in Montgomery County, Indiana, a birthright Friend, he was for many years a member with Plainfield Friends, and was the oldest member of First Friends at Indianapolis. He was known as a lecturer and had written many articles for magazines and newspapers. Since his retirement from the fire insurance business twenty years ago

he was engaged in literary pursuits and the study of city and national politics. He married Hannah Coffin Mendenhall in 1863 who died in 1916. Three daughters survive and a son: Huldah M., Elizabeth, Mariana L. Werner, of Indianapolis, and C. W. Lawrence of California. Services were in charge of the pastor, Elden H. Mills. Interment at Crown Hill cemetery.

LISTER—At the home of her niece, Mary Lister Upper, Fonthill, Ontario, September 3, 1928, Mary Wetherall, daughter of James and Ann Lister, in her eighty-sixth year. Born in Pelham Township, April 6, 1843, a birthright Friend, she was a faithful member and for many years an elder of Pelham Meeting. She was clerk of the Women's Meeting which continued until 1878, and later was clerk of the monthly meeting and of the meeting on Ministry and Oversight until failing health and advancing years made retirement necessary. Hers was an outstanding personality and she possessed strong temperance sentiment, being an ardent W. C. T. U. worker. She was one of the most devoted, lifelong members of Canada Yearly Meeting.

HAMMOND—At Los Angeles, California, September 21, 1928, Hiram Hammond, in his ninety-seventh year. The son of Benjamin and Margaret Hammond who, with their large family were conspicuous figures in the pioneer days at Le Grand, Iowa, he in early life became an outstanding man of affairs both in business and in the thriving Friends Meeting. His home with the four daughters and two sons, was the center of great interest. He is survived by Margaret Salisbury of Los Angeles; Lewis A. Hammond of Avondale, Arizona; Mrs. Elizabeth Hartley, of La Jolla, California; Mrs. Adeline Hadley of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and Charles Hammond of Uehling, Nebraska. His long life was one of devotion to the highest and best interest of home and community, and the church. He was a devout Christian and was universally esteemed and respected. Funeral services were held at the undertaking parlors of Reynold and Salisbury in Pasadena and were in charge of Edwin McGrew assisted by David Henley. The interment was at the Whittier Heights cemetery by the side of his wife, who preceded him some two years ago.

POSITION WANTED

A middle-aged woman now ready for work as housekeeper in small private family, or as companion to some lady. Reasonable wages. Good references. Mrs. Nora M. D. Symons, Spiceland, Indiana.

WANTED

Home-loving, married couple to manage and to promote small country store as a neighborhood social centre in rural district of Massachusetts. Healthy, hilly country. Would have use of six-room house next door, electricity, modern conveniences. Property is owned by Friends and must be operated according to highest Quaker principles. Interesting project for college couple of social vision. Write, stating ages, qualifications, experience. Care AMERICAN FRIEND.

FOR SALE

Twelve acres full bearing lemons. Ten miles southeast of San Diego, California. Six-room residence; separate house for help; family orchard of peaches, apples, grapes, small fruit, apricots, oranges, figs, and avocados. Good roads; ideal climate; fine view overlooking valley. Free bus to grade and high school; Friends church one mile.

RICHARD HAWORTH, Sunnyside, Calif.

The American Friend

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SCHEDULE OF YEARLY MEETINGS

Kansas: Wichita, Kansas; October 16;
Vida R. Pribbenow, Rose Hill, Kansas,
Recording Clerk.

Owing to the death of Edmund Stanley, Clerk of Kansas Yearly Meeting, Vida R. Pribbenow, the Recording Clerk has been designated to receive all communications in connection with the Yearly Meeting. Her address is Rose Hill, Kansas.

LOCAL MEETING DIRECTORY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

4413 Indiana Ave. Take Indiana Surface Car, or South Side Elevated to 43d. Bible School 9:45; Worship 11:00 a. m. Second Sunday each month is Suburban day, with luncheon served at 12:30 and Discussion Group meeting at 2:00. Arnold B. Vaught, Pastor, 5618 Drexel Ave. Telephone Midway 0213. Names and addresses of Friends coming to Chicago should be sent to the above address.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Cincinnati Friends Meeting is held in the Carson Lodge Room, 218 Ludlow Avenue, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio. Bible School, 10:15, and Meeting for Worship, 11 a. m. Ministers, Henry G. and Jane Sumnerhayes, address, 321 East 33rd Street, Covington, Kentucky. Visitors welcome.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Detroit Monthly Meeting of Friends, 2691 Joy Road, near Linwood. Take Fourteenth or Clairmount cars. Bible School 10:00 a. m. Meetings for Worship, 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor, 8:30 p. m. A cordial invitation to all friends everywhere. Pastor Ira C. Dawes, 2662 Pasadena Ave. Phone Arlington 7532J. Church Phone, Euclid 4088.

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